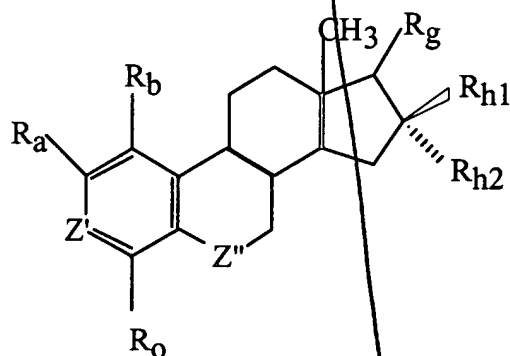


In the Claims

✓  
Please cancel Claims 1-9.

Please rewrite Claim 10 as follows.

a<sup>4</sup>  
10. (Amended) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:



wherein:

a) R<sub>b</sub> and R<sub>o</sub> are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>; or N(R<sub>6</sub>)(R<sub>7</sub>), wherein R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

b) R<sub>a</sub> is -N<sub>3</sub>, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R<sub>1</sub>, -OC(O)CH<sub>3</sub>, -C(O)H, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NMe<sub>2</sub>, -NHMe, or -O-R-R<sub>1</sub> where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R<sub>1</sub> is -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF<sub>3</sub>;

a<sup>4</sup>  
Contd

c) Z' is  $>\text{CH}$ ,  $>\text{COH}$ , or  $>\text{C}-\text{R}_2-\text{OH}$ , where  $\text{R}_2$  is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

d)  $>\text{C}-\text{R}_g$  is  $>\text{CH}_2$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{OH}$ ,  $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{OH}$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{R}_3)\text{OH}$ ,  $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{OR}_3$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{NHR}_3$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{NR}_3\text{R}_4$ , or  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{R}_3$ , where each  $\text{R}_3$  and  $\text{R}_4$  is independently an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

Sub B  
Cont

e)  $\text{R}_{h1}$  and  $\text{R}_{h2}$  are independently H, or a straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl with up to 6 carbons that is unsubstituted, or substituted with one or more groups selected from a hetero functionality ( $\text{O}-\text{Y}$ ,  $\text{N}-\text{Y}_2$  or  $\text{S}-\text{Y}$ ) where  $\text{Y}$  is independently selected from H, Me or an alkyl chain up to 6 carbons; a halo functionality (F, Cl, Br or I); an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl; or  $\text{R}_{h1}$  and  $\text{R}_{h2}$  are independently an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl, provided that both  $\text{R}_{h1}$  and  $\text{R}_{h2}$  are not H;

f) Z'' is  $>\text{CH}_2$ ,  $>\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{OH}$ ,  $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{OR}_5$ ,  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ , or  $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_5$ , wherein each  $\text{R}_5$  is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

and wherein all monosubstituted substituents have either an  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  configuration.

Please enter the following new claims.

a<sup>5</sup>

11. (New) The method of Claim 10, wherein:  
 $\text{R}_b$  and  $\text{R}_o$  are H,

Sub  
B1  
Cont'd

~~R<sub>3</sub> is OCH<sub>3</sub>~~

~~Z' is >C-OH,~~

~~>C-R<sub>3</sub> is >C(H)-β-OH, and~~

~~Z'' is >CH<sub>2</sub>.~~

12. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

R<sub>h1</sub> and R<sub>h2</sub> are independently H and Et.

13. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

R<sub>h1</sub> and R<sub>h2</sub> are independently H and n-Pr.

14. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

R<sub>h1</sub> and R<sub>h2</sub> are independently H and i-Bu.

15. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

R<sub>h1</sub> and R<sub>h2</sub> are independently H and CH<sub>2</sub>OH.

16. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

R<sub>h1</sub> and R<sub>h2</sub> are independently H and n-Bu.

17. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

R<sub>h1</sub> and R<sub>h2</sub> are independently H and Me.

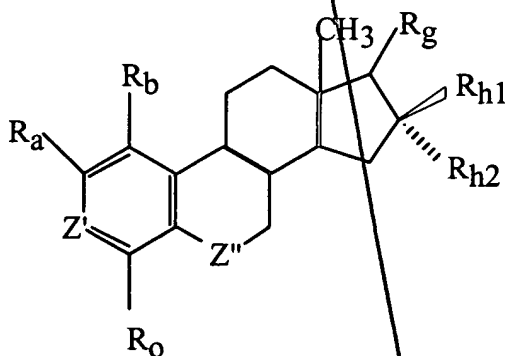
A5  
Cont

18. (New) The method of Claim 11, wherein:

$R_{h1}$  and  $R_{h2}$  are independently H and  $(CH_2)_nN(Me)_2$ , wherein

$n$  is from 1 to 6.

19. (New) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:



wherein:

$R_a$  is  $-N_3$ ,  $-C\equiv N$ ,  $-C\equiv C-R$ ,  $-CH=CH-R$ ,  $-R-CH=CH_2$ ,  $-C\equiv CH$ ,  $-O-R$ ,  $-R-R_1$ ,  $-OC(O)CH_3$ ,  $-C(O)H$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NMe_2$ ,  $-NHMe$ , or  $-O-R-R_1$  where  $R$  is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and  $R_1$  is  $-OH$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-Cl$ ,  $-Br$ ,  $-I$ ,  $-F$  or  $CF_3$ ; with the proviso that  $R_a$  is not  $OMe$ ;

$R_b$  and  $R_o$  are H,

$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ ,

$>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)OH$ ,

$R_{h1}$  and  $R_{h2}$  are H, and

$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ ,

Sub 22  
Cont'd  
configuration.

and wherein all monosubstituted substituents have either an  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$

20. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $OC(O)CH_3$ .

21. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $C(O)H$ .

22. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $CH_2OH$ .

23. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $NH_2$ .

24. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $C\equiv CCH_3$ .

25. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $N_3$ .

26. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $OEt$ .

27. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$ .

28. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $\text{NMe}_2$ .

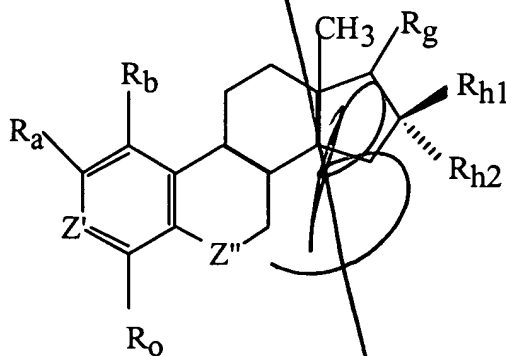
29. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is O-n-Pr.

30. (New) The method of Claim 19, wherein:

$R_a$  is  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3$ .

31. (New) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:



wherein:

$R_b$  is H,

$R_O$  is -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>; or N(R<sub>6</sub>)(R<sub>7</sub>), wherein R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

$R_a$  is -N<sub>3</sub>, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R<sub>1</sub>, -OC(O)CH<sub>3</sub>, -C(O)H, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NMe<sub>2</sub>, -NHMe, or -O-R-R<sub>1</sub> where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R<sub>1</sub> is -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF<sub>3</sub>;

$Z'$  is >C-OH,

>C-R<sub>g</sub> is >C(H)OH or >CH<sub>2</sub>,

$R_{h1}$  and  $R_{h2}$  are H, and

$Z''$  is >CH<sub>2</sub>, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-OR<sub>5</sub>, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>5</sub>, wherein each R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

and wherein all monosubstituted substituents have either an  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  configuration.

32. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$R_O$  is Br,

$R_a$  is Br,

>C-R<sub>g</sub> is >C(H)OH, and

$Z''$  is >CH<sub>2</sub>.

33. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$R_O$  is H,

$R_a$  is OEt,

$>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>C(H)OH$ .

34. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$R_O$  is H,

$R_a$  is OEt,

$>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>C=NOMe$ .

35. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$R_O$  is H,

$R_a$  is OEt,

$>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)OH$ , and

$Z''$  is  $>C=NOH$ .

36. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$R_O$  is H,

$R_a$  is  $NH_2$ ,

$>C-R_g$  is  $>CH_2$ , and



Z'' is  $>\text{CH}_2$ .

37. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$\text{R}_\text{O}$  is H,

$\text{R}_\text{a}$  is  $\text{NMe}_2$ ,

$>\text{C-R}_\text{g}$  is  $>\text{CH}_2$ , and

Z'' is  $>\text{CH}_2$ .

38. (New) The method of Claim 31, wherein:

$\text{R}_\text{O}$  is H,

$\text{R}_\text{a}$  is  $\text{NHMe}$ ,

$>\text{C-R}_\text{g}$  is  $>\text{CH}_2$ , and

Z'' is  $>\text{CH}_2$ .